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TWO CENTS.

UFFICERS RELEASED

Pardon for Americans Arrested in Venice.

DONE BY KING'S ORDER

LIEUT. DODDRIDGE'S VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

Attacked by a Mob for Accidental Upsetting of a Table.

VENICE, May 2.-The pardon granted by King Victor Emmanuel to the officers and marines of the United States cruiser Chicago, who are imprisoned here, arrived this morning, and the prisoners were released without delay

In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press the imprisoned officers warmly repudiated the reports from Rome that they were under the influence of wine at the time of the trouble and said that, on the contrary, they were absolutely

Lieutenant John S. Doddridge remarked: "After the accidental upsetting of a table in a cafe by myself and a companion at 11 o'clock at night we were followed and attacked by a mob, and two municipal policemen appeared on the scene. I, with my open hand, motioned to the crowd to keep off. The police then seized us, but the mob continued so threatening that our brother officers and a marine who happened to be on the plazza ran to our rescue. We acted only in self defense and against a large, hostile crowd. We did not strike the police. Doubtless misunderstanding of the two languages had something to do with the trouble. We have been allowed to remain together in prison, but the room in which we have been confined swarmed with

Official confirmation of the release of the four officers and the marine attached to the U. S. S. Chicago, who have been in Jail at Venice, reached here this morning in the shape of a cablegram from Captain Dayton, commanding the Chicago, to Secretary Moody. The text of the cablegram is duty on Cuban sugar?" as follows:

"VENICE, May 2. "Secretary of the Navy, Washington: "Party released on pardon from king and

are on board. DAYTON." It is stated at the Navy Department that nothing further will be done here in the case of the officers involved in the trouble for the trust, was the next witness. He at Venice until the full investigation and said he had acted in that capacity for the report of Captain Dayton supply the facts. past five years, and that he buys all the neither the State nor the Navy Department is officially informed of the details statements that the trust had bought 93,000 of what actually occurred at Venice, and tons of Cuban sugar since January 1.

until the essential facts are forthcoming no Mr. Mott also said that in the course until the essential facts are forthcoming no action will be taken here. There is scarcely any doubt, however, that the officers will be court-martialed in compliance with the assurance alleged to have been given to the Italian authorities as a reason for their release from confinement in Venice. In the station-in this case Capt. Craig of the Albany-is obliged by the regulations to or-der the trial of officers or men on the station who have violated the regulations, but as the present case is of such a serious character, involving our foreign relations, it is probable that the President or the Secretary of the Navy will order the court-martial from Washington, just as was done in

Later in the day a cablegram was re-ceived at the State Department from Mr. Meyer, United States ambassador at Rome, also announcing that the Chicago's officers who had been under arrest had been released and were on board the Chicago,

the case of the army officers in the Philip-

JIMINEZ GOVERNMENT DOOMED. Leader of the Revolution Near Santo Domingo's Capital.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, May 2.-Vice President Vasques of Santo Domingo, leader of the revolution against President Jiminez, has arrived at Guerra, near Santo Demingo, the capital. The fall of the Jiminez government is expected today or

Porto Plata, the principal port of Santo Domingo, is quiet. Large numbers of gov-ernment troops have been concentrated there, and they are supported by a Domini-can war vessel. The governor of Porto Piata, Gen. Deschamps, has decided to de-vicinity of the capital and central Colom-

CHILEAN STEAMER WRECKED. Cheribon Went Ashore on Remedios Reef April 12.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.-The large steamer Cherlbon, flying the Chilean flag and commanded by Captain W. T. Pitt, was 12 on Remedios Reef, near Acajutlan, Sal-San Blas was wrecked a few months ago. News of the loss of the Cheribon was brought by the steamer San Jose, reaching port from Panama. On the evening of April 11 the San Jose passed the Cheribon, and the following day learned that she had gone to pieces on the reef. All hands

ITINERARY OF THE GAULOIS.

French Warship Coming to Attend

Rochambeau Ceremonies. PARIS, May 2.-It has been decided that the battleship Gaulois, which is to leave Toulon Monday next, having on board the French mission, bound for Washington to attend the unveiling of the Rochambeau monument, May 24, will go first to Annapolis, where she is due to arrive about May 21. She will stay there three or four days and thence will go to New York, where she will remain four days. From New York the Gaulois will go to Boston.

MR. CUMMINGS WORSE.

Had a Bad Night and Temperature is Higher.

BALTIMORE, May 2.- The physicians in attendance upon Representative Amos J. Can mings at 11 o'clock this forenoon made public the following bulletin:

"Mr. Cummings had a bad night, and he is not so well this morning. He experiences considerable difficulty in taking nourishment, and his temperature is higher

than vesterday." At 2:30 this afternoon the attendants at Representative Cummings' bedside reported

that the patient was growing gradually weaker. He has not taken nourishment of any kind during the day.

Steamship Arrival. At New York-Rhein, from Bremen. UNAWARE OF LOBBYING TESTIMONY OF TREASURER OF

SUGAR TRUST. House Passes the District Hearing Resumed by the Senate Com-Bill With Amendment.

mittee on Cuban Relations-Effect

of Tariff Reductions.

Arthur Donner, treasurer of the American

Sugar Refining Company, today testified

before the Senate committee on Cuban re-

lations concerning American holdings of

Cuban sugar. He said that Mr. Havemey-

er's statement yesterday to the effect that

his company had purchased 93,000 tons of

sugar since the 1st of January last was cor-

rect. No more Cuban sugar could have

been bought, as none could have been pur-

chased without his knowledge as treasurer

of the company. He promised Senator Platt

to send to the committee a memorandum

showing the purchases made and giving

their dates. All the sugar which had been

Teller, Mr. Donner confirmed Mr. Have-

meyer's statement that of the trust's pur-

chases of Cuban sugar 45,000 tons still re-

main in Cuba. He said also that his com-

pany dealt entirely with brokers, principally with Zāldo & Co., Francke & Co. and Czarnokow & Co. of Havana

and New York, and did not know the names of the producers. The American

company had made no advances to the Cu-ban planters, and had not advanced any

money to the Cuban banks for the planters. While he did not know, he said, he pre-

ban sugar beside his own company in the

Asked as to realty holdings in Cuba, he said that the trust had none there. He

knew nothing of the private holdings of

Knows of No Lobbying.

"You have taken some interest in secur-

ing a reduction of sugar duties by Con-

Senator Platt asked: "So far as you

know, has the American Sugar Refining

Company taken any interest whatever in

forwarding or opposing the reduction of the

Senator Teller: "You speak of it as a

"Yes."
"Do you know whether the stockholders

Henry C. Mott, purchaser of raw sugar

the year the American company probably

product, and that he supposed the other 50

per cent is secured by other sugar refiners

Effect of Tariff Reduction.

Senator Platt-"Suppose there should be

a reduction of Cuban sugar duties would

the buyer get the full benefit of it, or any

The witness-"The buyer would not get

any part of the benefit. The reduction

would not make any difference in the pur-

chase price. The benefit would accrue to

the Cuban seller, the holder of the sugar

The experience with Porto Rican sugar.

which comes in free, justifies that conclu-

During the course of the proceedings Sen-

ator Platt referred to the legislation pend-

ing in the Senate as intended to give reci-

Senator Teller took issue with him, de

when the committee adjourned until Mon

GOING AGAINST REBELS.

Leave the Capital.

United States Charge Beaupre cables the

State Department from Bogota that Gen.

Valencia, with 3,000 government troops,

left Bogota yesterday for the Isthmus of

cicinity of the capital and central Colom

bia, and that the government is about to

attempt to overwhelm the rebels in the

neighborhood of Panama and at Bocas del

Toro with a vastly superior force. It will probably take about a week for the troops

RECEIVED MANY CALLERS.

Secretary Moody Congratulated by

Former Colleagues.

Secretary Moody received many callers

at the Navy Department this morning, in-

cluding a number of his former colleagues

himself with the condition and needs of the

service, and is having the valuable assist-

ance of Rear Admiral Taylor, the new chief

of the bureau of navigation, and the chiefs

of the other bureaus. Mr. C. C. Wells re-

mains as private secretary to the Secretary,

and Mr. Fred. L. Fishback, the popular

and efficient clerk of the House committee

on banking and currency, has been ap-

pointed confidential clerk to the Secretary,

was recently appointed an assistant pay-

master in the navy and assigned to duty on

the guaboat Marietta at New York. This is

spects to Secretary Moody during the day

German naval attache; Commander Fara-

mond, French naval attache, and Baron Fersen, Russian naval attache. These for-

eign officers were in full uniform, and their

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Justices of the Court of Private Land

Claims Named

nominations to the Senate:

The President today sent the following

Joseph R. Reed, Iowa, chief justice, and

Henry C. Sluss, Kansas; Wm. W. Murray,

Tennessee; Wilbur F. Stone, Colorado, and

Frank 7. Osborne, North Carolina, associate justices of the court of private land

Navy-Assistant surgeons to be passed

assistant surgeons: A. G. Grunwell, C. D. Langhorne, F. L. Benton and W. H. Bell: Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. C. Braisted, to be surgeon; R. E. Hoyt, New Hampshire, and Jos. P. Traynor, Maine, assistant

surgeons: Gunner Charles Morgan, to be chief Gunner. Army-Capt. F. B. Andrus, to be lieuten-

ant colonel by brevet (infantry).

change in the head of the department

ficial in character.

change that has marked the

simply to pay respects, was of-

Von Rebeur-Paschwitz,

an office formerly held by Mr. Greer, who

have taken any interest as such in the re-

"I do not; I know nothing about it."

gress, have you not?" asked Mr. Teller.

"I have not," was the reply.

"No, sir; I don't think it has."

sumed there were other purchasers of

stockholders.

corporation?

in the United States.

rather to make a gift.

to reach Panama.

part of it?"

purchased had, he said, been paid for.

Donner was not able to explain it.

NO DIVISION TAKEN

ATTEMPT TO RESTRICT APPOINT-MENT OF ASSESSORS.

Proposed Limitation of Auditor's Powers - Pay of the New Police Justices.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up in the House of Representatives at 12:10 today, and the reading

of the measure by sections was begun. Senator Platt called attention to the dis-When the provision for the assessor's oferepancy between Mr. Havemeyer's statefice on page 4 of the bill had been read ment as to purchases amounting to 93,000 Mr. McCleary stated that on behalf of the tons and the returns made by the War Deappropriations committee he wished to partment placing the American company's withdraw the personal tax amendment ofoption at 3,285 tons up to March 25, but Mr. fered by him Wednesday and substitute the following: Responding to questions put by Senator

Personal Tax Amendment. "That for all purposes of assesment and

collection of taxes upon personal property n the District of Columbia the act of Congress approved March 3, 1877, entitled, 'An act for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes, as amended by specific acts of Congress, is hereby declared in full force and effect and to have been continuously so in force since its enactment; and that the board of assistant assessors created under the act of Congress approved August 14, 1894, be, and they hereby are, clothed with the duties and powers of the assessors mentioned in said first named act, and, under the direction of the assessor, they shall for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902, and subsequent fiscal years assess personal property for taxation as required by law; and said board of assistant assessors, to gether with said assessor, are hereby constituted a board of equalization, appeal and eview of the assessments of personal property; and hereafter said board shall, be-tween the 1st day of September and the 31st day of October in each year hold daily sessions for the purpose of equalizing the assessments theretofore made by them and of hearing and determining any and all appeals from the valuations theretofore made by them.

"Provided, That the tax on personal prop-erty shall be due, payable and collected as now provided by law: Provided further, That each national bank, as the trustee of its stockholders, through its president, secretary or cashler, shall make the like re-turns and pay the same taxes as other corporations are required to do in said firstnamed act: And provided further, That the assessor and the three members of the oard of assistant assessors authorized salaries are herein appropriated for, shall, within ten days after January 1, 1903, be appointed by the President for a term of three years each, except that the terms of each of the three members of the board of assistant assessors shall terminate as follows: One each year, to be determined by ot among the three members of the board

first appointed." To Restrict Appointments.

As soon as the amendment had been read Mr. Mudd moved to amend the proviso by making bona fide freeholders and residents of the District eligible for appointment as assessors. He said that while he had a number of constituents who would be glad of places on this board, he thought it would be for the best interests of the District to select its assessors from among its property

Mr. Benton of Missouri, a democratic member of the appropriations committee, opposed Mr. Mudd's amendment vigorously. He said that what was needed here was to take the whole matter of assessment out of the hands of those interested in property. On a rising vote, which followed Mr. Ben-

claring that Congress is preparing the way ton's remarks, the Mudd amendment was lefeated by 26 to 65. Mr. Mott had not concluded his testimony Mr. Mudd at once moved to strike out the whole proviso in the McCleary amend-

On this Mr. Cowherd took the floor in opposition to it. Tax regulations in the Dis-trict of Columbia, he said, should be taken out entirely from local influences. Three Thousand Colombian Troops

Mr. Grosvenor made some comparisons between Ohio and the District regarding axes, from which he drew the conclusion that taxes here were exceedingly low.
"What we want to do," he remarked, "is to make the capital city a little too warm as a city of refuge for persons who would come here in order to escape taxation on their personal property."

Mr. Burkett's Statement. Mr. Burkett of the appropriations committee submitted a statement to show that the general government had more than an

equal share in District expenses. "The following objects of expenditure," he said, "now conceded and accepted as a proper charge on the federal treasury and he District revenues jointly under the act of 1878 were for many years subsequent to

1878 borne entirely by the United States government, namely: "From 1878-1892, inclusive, Freedmen's Hospital, now appropriated for at \$54,000, an average annual charge of only \$23,000 on this account against the District for in Congress. He is rapidly acquainting the fifteen years would amount to \$375,000.
"From 1878-1896, inclusive, maintenance

and expense of District of Columbia jail, now costing \$48,000 per annum, an average annual charge of only \$20,000, on this account for nineteen years would be \$280,-"From 1878-1893, inclusive, salaries,

judges of the Supreme Court, now costing \$30,000 per annum, an average annual charge of \$15,000 against the District for From 1878-1899, inclusive, Providence Hospital, now costing \$19,000 per annum, an average annual charge of \$8,000 against the District for twenty-two years would

"From 1886-1899, inclusive, Garfield Hospital, now costing \$19,000 per annum, an average annual charge of \$8,000 against the District for fourteen years would be \$98,000. "From 1878-1900, inclusive, for improving, policing and lighting city parks, now costing more than \$100,000 per annum, an average annual charge against the District of \$40,000 for twenty-three years would make

"It has recently been developed that ine District has been undercharged for the care for the Insane by at least \$70,000 per annum. The Commissioners acquiesce in if they do not concede this contention. An average for ten years on this account of only \$50,000 would aggregate \$500,000.

he foregoing sums aggregate \$2,589,000. In addition to the foregoing during all the years that the act of 1878 has been operat-ing, requiring the District of Columbia to 50 per cent of the municipal expense, the United States government has paid absolutely all expenses in this District on ac-count of fees of jurors and witnesses in the criminal, equity and law courts of the

"It has paid in full the salaries or fees of the marshal of the District, who is the officer of those courts.
"It has paid in full the fees of the clerk and his deputies of these courts.

"On river and harbor acts up to date the sum of \$2,359,000 has been appropriated for the reclamation of the so-called Potomac third. Fourteen horses ran.

flats, resulting in the reclamation of a body of land of more than 700 acres that has already been dedicated as a public park for the District of Columbia."

Mr. Mudd's second amendment to strike out the proviso of the McCleary amendment was lost on a viva year with mental and the mental strike out the proviso of the McCleary amendment.

ment. was lost on a viva voce vote, when Mr. McDermott offered the following amendment to the tax provise: "That all property assessed by said assessors shall be assessed under uniform rules according to

Reassessment Proposed. The object of the amendment, Mr. Mc-

Dermott explained, was that there might be a reassessment on a uniform rule of value of all the property in the District.

The amendment was lost on a viva voce

wote.

Mr. Mudd, speaking on pro forma amendment, contended that the Commissioners had by their endeaver to collect a personal tax seemingly not seld that the machinery for collecting a personal tax had been entirely destroyed. The Commissioners, he said, had also gone on record as favoring a personal tax by the bill which they had sent to the present Congress.

Mr. Bellamy submitted an amendment providing "That any person who shall be a bona-fide resident of the Dattrict of Columbia and liable for assessment for taxes, who shall, after having been notified in writing by the assessors, unlawfully and willfully refuse to return, a schedule of his property as required by the act of March 3, 1877, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor

punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$1,000, in the discretion of the court. "Provided such notice shall be given at

least ten days before the time for returning said schedules shall expire." Mr. Beliamy complained that certain citizens of his state avoided payment of taxes there by claiming residence in the District of Columbia. His amendment, however, was rejected.

Mr. Morrell of Pennsylvania refuted what

he had construed as a reflection on Assessor Darneille by Mr. Cowherd, but Mr Cowherd at once denied that he had re-flected in the least on the assessor.

McCleary Amendment Adopted. Mr. McCleary's tax amendment was then

agreed to without opposition. He then offered an amendment changing the title of the office of attorney for the District to "city solicitor." The provisions in the bill granting addi-

tional powers to the auditor was stricken out on a point of order made by Mr Pearre, who raised the point that the mat-ter was new legislation. The point was sustained without discussion.

Provision Stricken Out. The provision which went out reads:

"That hereafter when differences arise in the rendition, examination, or settlement of the accounts of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia which would seem to render necessary the suspension or disalowance of any item in said accounts, the treasury auditor shall notify the auditor of the District of Columbia, who shall be authorized to present in explanation such facts or arguments as may, in his opinion, tend to the prevention or removal of such suspension or disallowance

suspension or disallowance.

"When the auditor of the District of Columbia is in doubt as to the legality of an account or voucher for payment upon which he is required to act he may apply to the controller of the treasury for a de cision upon the question involved, and that cision so rendered shall govern the ac-counting officers of the treasury in subse-quently passing upon the account afore-said. The auditor of the District of Columbia shall continue to prepare and countersign all checks issued by the disbursing officer, and no check involving the disbursement of public moneys by the dis-bursing officer shall be valid in ss counersigned by the auditor of the District of

Mr. Samuel W. Smith of Michigan offered an amendment raising the provision for rent of District offices from \$9,000 to \$10,-000. Mr. McCleary objected, and the amendment was withdrawn. Under the provision for streets Mr. Mc-

Cleary secured the adoption of an amendment defining the term "livery of horses" to the "purchase and maintenance of horses and repair of wagons and harness. The clause in the bill authorizing the

Commissioners to permit the erection of poles and the stringing of overhead wire thereon outside of the fire limits east of Rock creek, for electric lighting purposes, was stricken from the bill on a point of order made by Mr. Grosvenor.

The Water Supply.

Mr. Palmer of Pennsylvania took occasion at this point to make some facetious remarks on the water supply of the District .. He could not conceive how so much money could have been spent for a sand filtration plant. He said he had read the testimony of Col. Miller, but in his opinion Col. Miller had simply taken an immense amount of time and had really said noth-

Mr. McCleary in reply stated that the appropriation for a water supply had been made on the estimate of Col. Miller. He offered an amendment to this provision of the bill making the amount appropriated for the water supply immediately avail-

Pay of Justices.

Mr. McCleary secured the adoption of an amendment making an appropriation to pay the ten justices of the peace authorized under the District code a salary of \$2,000 a year each and \$250 a year each additional

for rent, etc. Mr. Benton, also of the committee, offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that the fees collected by such ustices for duties as notaries public to be

turned over to the tax collector. Repairs of Columbia Hospital. An additional amount of \$6,000 was placed on the bill at the suggestion of Mr. Livingston of Georgia, for improvements

and repairs of Columbia Hospital. Mr. Kleberg secured the adoption of an amendment by which the German Orphan Asylum is taken out from under the super-vision of the board of children's guardians.

An amendment was adopted to the bill at the suggestion of Mr. Benton which limits the salary of the clerk of the Supreme Court of the District to \$3,500 a year and provides that the fees he collects in excess of this amount shall be turned into the tax

The Bill Passed.

The House passed the Fistrict of Columbla appropriation bill at 3:10 o'dlock this afternoon with the amendment proposed by the appropriation committee creating the machinery to put into effect the personal tax law of 1877.

IOWA SWEPT BY TORNADOES. Twelve Persons Injured and Much Damage to Property.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 2.-Three tornadoes simultaneously swept through three different counties in central Iowa last night resulting in serious injuries to twelve persons and over \$50,000 damages to property and growing crops. The injured are: David Hardin of Bayard.

Hazel Williams of Weldon; will die.
Louis Williams of Weldon; will die.
Mrs. O'Hara and two children of Weldon,
J. W. Munirni, wife and four children of
Lohrville. The mother wat die. Sceptre Wins Another Hig Stake. LONDON, May 2.—At, the Newmarket races today Sceptre, the winner of the two thousand guineas stakes last Wednesday,

Uncertainty as to What It Will Be Next Year.

SURPLUS DECREASING NOT SO GREAT LAST MONTH AS

WAS EXPECTED. Repeal of War Taxes May Cause Cut-

ting Down of Expenditures-Secretary Shaw Not Worried.

There is just a shade of uncertainty in the Treasury Department as to what is going to be the financial showing of the government during the next fiscal year. Congress, by repeal of the war revenue taxes, has deducted from the income of the treasury during the next fiscal year an estimated sum of \$75,000,000. The repeal of these taxes was made on the belief of financial experts in Congress that the surplus for this fiscal year would run anywhere from \$90,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Assuming that the receipts in the next fiscal year from all sources would equal those of the present fiscal year, and that the expenditures would not increase, the idea was general that there would be a balance in the treasury at the close of the next fiscal year of from \$15.000,000 to \$25,000,000. Neither Secretary Shaw nor former Secretary Gage approved of so deep a cut in the revenues of the government, believing that the margin between the annual receipts and the expeditures would be too small to be comfortable with a cut as large as that eventually made by the law-making body of the government. The interesting question now is whether the surplus this fiscal year is going to be as large as estimated in Con-gress, and if not what will be the result in the treasury. Inere are a good many peo-ple who have an idea that Representative Cannon may yet have to hang around the bargain counters of Congress to reduce ex-

April Surplus Less Than Expected.

The month of April, just passed shows that the surplus was only \$4,416,127, when a much larger surplus was expected. For the ten months of the fiscal year the receipts have been \$464,218,269 and the expenditures \$398,624,999, a surplus of \$65,593,270. There are just two more months for operaare looked to as showing each a heavy surplus. It is customary with disbursing officers of the government to draw the most of the money going to them long before the end of the fiscal year. Usually the balances on the treasury books in their favor are small in May and June. The consequence is that expenditures are much less in these months than for average m anths and the surplus large. In May of last year the surplus was about \$10,500,000 and in June, the last month of the year, over \$17,000,000. A repetition of such an excess of receipts months would make the surplus for the year reach the expectations of the statesmen who did the paring process in their egislative enactments. Some treasury officials do not believe there will be any such good luck and are awaiting with more than ordinary concern the outlook for this month. Should May and June show surpluses very little above that of April the total surplus for the year would be only \$75,000,000. This would make a neck and neck race during the year between receipts and expenditures and might keep some republican statesmen busy holding down ex-

penses and finding means of increasing the the outlook now and that is one reason why he is keeping such a tight grip on the expense account. No one knows now how much the appropriations for the next fiscal year will be, but there is no good ground for believing that the governmental expense next year will be any smaller than for the present year. There is not much eason to think that the various sources of revenue are going to produce much more neavily in the future than in the past. The main reliance hereafter must be the incom from customs. In the ten months of the present year the total receipts from this source have been \$211,029,570. For the same period of the last year the receipts were \$199,355,933, not an extraordinary increase by any means. A falling off in depression in business would affect these receipts. Internal revenue will be the next main account, and that ought not to de crease except by the falling off from the disappearance of the war revenue taxes. continue to produce well.

Secretary Shaw Not Uneasy.

Secretary Shaw personally expresses no uneasiness. He is taking the precaution, however, to conserve his means. He recently announced that he would grant to national bank depositaries this month about \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 of government money, and that after this month he will put out no more government money until he ascertains something about the operations of the receipt and expense account

His action is merely a precaution. He might change his mind at the last of this month, should the figures demonstrate that the surplus for the year would be larger. National bank depositaries throughout the country now hold \$122,376,257 of government money, but about \$6,500,000 of this stands to the credit of the disbursing offi-cers of the government. To the credit of the treasurer of the United States there are \$115,857,132. In the treasury vaults is a balance available of about \$68,811,460. Secretary Shaw believes that \$65,000,000 is sufficient in the treasury itself to meet the to start the new year with a bigger sum than that. So he will keep in the treasury the money hereafter instead of putting it out with the banks. Should there be anything like an even break of the income and outgo account during the next fiscal Secretary Shaw would probably let the banks hold the money they now have with-out calling it in, but in case of use for it he would be compelled to withdraw some of the deposits he has made. He hopes this will not be necessary for a long time

Demand to Be Depositaries. There is an enormous demand from na-

tional banks to become depositaries. They find that it pays better than issuing circulation of their own. The fact is that the majority of banks have been decreasing their circulation for a number of months. The organization of new national banks is about all that has kept the total circula-tion anywhere near the usual amount. The banks have frequently found it advan-tageous to withdraw their bonds, deposited as security for circulation, retire the cir-culation and sell the bonds. United States bonds have held at a high figure for more than a year. The heavy premium to be paid by banks to secure them, the low rate of interest the banks realize on their loans and a combination of circumstances has given the banks a mighty small profit on their own circulation. The high prices of banks heen a temptration to recirculation. on their own circulation. The high prices of bonds has been a temptation to retire circulation and sell the bonds. Secretary Shaw realized this when he came in and made a threat that he would not allow deposits of money with banks that were reliable circulation.

Mr. Leon O. Balley of Indianapous, ind., and Mr. H. S. Walker and wife of Detroit are at the New Willard.

Mr. John Gordon Gray of Philadelphia and Captain E. W. Van C. Lucas of the United States army are guests of the Ratisfactors.

ACTION RECONSIDERED

GARDENER JUST YET.

Gen. MacArthur Interrogated at Length Before Senate Committee on the Philippines.

day by Senator Culberson of Texas in rather an ironical vein at the hearing be fore the Philippine committee.

in the island. Independence and the Constitution were

not the foundation of our republican insti-General MacArthur answered that the

ence and the Constitution, had to be considered. Mr. Culberson took up each of the prin-

implanted in the Phitippines. As to free speech, General MacArthur said, he had told the Filipinos that if they would give him their guns they could have a mass meeting on every corner. He said soldiers were quartered in private houses,

even after the pacification of a locality. Going Through Bill of Rights.

Senator Culberson went through most of not been implanted in the islands

that all of the fundamental rights, except trial by jury and the right to bear arms, in operation as far as the conditions would permit. He read a proclamation he had issued specifying most of the constitutional rights.

The general said it was not slavery in the sense understood in this country. It was more a tenantry, and he had no doubt it could be eradicated without difficulty. The general said that the buying and selling of slaves, such as it was, was, of course

from making a speech at a banquet at The general said the speech contained inferences of Philippine independence and that

Mr. Rawlins asked that Corporal Wm. J. Gibbs, now at Springfield, Mass., be sub-poenaed, he having been an eyewitness of the massacre of Ballangiga, the senator said; also Dr. A. L. Parker of New Hampshire, who is said to have been a witness of much "water curing,

Action as to Maj. Gardener.

The committee agreed to summon the above-named witnesses. The committee also reconsidered its action of yesterday in deciding to ask the War Department to have Major Cornelius Gardener brought from the Philippines to Washington in advance of his regiment in order to testify before the committee. It was stated that at last accounts Major Gardener had not filed the specifications to sustain the charges made by him as governor of Tayahas province, as directed by the Secre-tary of War, and that it was not considered desirable to bringing him from the islands before that order had been complied with It was further stated that inquiry as to the status of this matter had been made by cable, and it was decided to suspend action until a response could be secured. The committee then adjourned.

CONCERNS UNITED STATES. Bill Before Congress Referred to Secretary of the Interior.

The District Commissioners have received from the House District committee a copy of House bill 13791, "to quit claim all interest of the United States of America in and to square 1131, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to Sidney Bieber." with request for their report thereon. As this bill concerns the United States

rather than the District of Columbia, the Commissioners have, in reply, suggested its reference to the Secretary of the Interior or the Attorney General.

The Commissioners have also forwarded to Congress a report from the assessor as

on his records.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPSHIPS. Sailing of the Transport Logan for

Manila.

to the tax history of the lot as it appears

The War Department is advised of the sailing of the transport Logan from San Francisco for the Philippines by way of Guam with the following military passengers: Lieutenant Coionel Mansfield, Majors Wolf, 19th Infantry; Smith, pay department, and Martin, quartermaster's department; Captains Howell and Pickett, pay department; Quinton, medical department; Field and Miller, 5th Infantry; Simpson, :6th; Walton, 19th; Preston, 26th; Steele, 6th Cavalry; Fuller, 9th, and Koeuten, 15th; Lieutenants Smart, Geer, Rufner, Heard, Nelson, Krebs, Doodall, Ragan, Jean, Hall. Metcalf and Phalan, medical department; Fealy, 1st Infantry; Wiley, 5th; Halpin, 8th; Holden, 10th; Walton, 13th; Bissell and Spiller, 26th; Shuman and Wills, 28th; Olean and Chandler, 30th; Reaves, Artillery Corps; Caldwell, 11th Cavalry, and Dudley 15th; one contract surgeon, one dental contract surgeon, nine Hospital Corps and twelve Signal Corps men; twelve Army Nurse Corps, female; twenty-two casuals and recruits, assigned and unassigned, as follows: Engineers, two; infantry, 11th, one: 30th, three; cavalry, 9th, thirty-two, and Field Artillery, two.

The War Department is advised of the arrival of the transport Sheridan at Manila from San Francisco, with the entire 29th Regiment, United States Infantry, 64 hospital corps men. 158 recruits for the 9th Cav-

Personal Mention. Mr. W. A. Buckman and wife of Trenton. N. J., and Mr. E. C. Bekhlin of Providence,

R. I., are at the Arlington. Among the guests of the Shoreham are Mr. R. Edmond Andre of Paris and Mr. Julius J. Schotten of St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Charles E. Adams of Lowell, Mass. Mr. Leon O. Bailey of Indianapolis, Ind., sees the advertisement of a business concern in a reputable publication like The Evening Star, it fixes that concern's identity, gives it a standing. With such introduction the transaction of business is an open book.

When a prospective purchaser

CHANGE OF POLICY

Republicans to Defend Philippine Administration.

DEMOCRATS ELATED

THEY HAVE GOT MUCH CAM-PAIGN MATERIAL.

Lodge to Speak Next Week, Then Spooner and Others-Hint From the White House.

The republicans of the Senate have decided upon a change of policy in the conduct of the Philippine bill. They will ne longer remain passive, allowing the democrats to fill the Record with all kinds of charges, but will go into the fight along both defensive and offensive lines. It is intimated that this change is the result of a nudge from the White House.

Senator Lodge will speak next week at length, Senator Spooner will follow with a vigorous defense of the party's policy in the Philippines and arraignment of the democratic senators' policies, and other senators will get ready for the fray in the meantime.

There has been considerable restlessness on the republican side for the past week or two. It was apparent that senators did not relish the headway the democrats were making in their partisan discussion of the question. Senators began to fidget in their chairs under the whip and lash of the dem-

Democrats Have Done the Talking. But in pursuance of the policy adopted at the outset of the debate, they refrained,

as far as possible, from swelling the volume of debate. That policy was to "let the democrats do all the talking" and get the bill through as soon as possible. The democrats have not hesitated to do all the talking, and some of it has been of a kind that does not sound well to the country, Murmurs of remonstrance at the silence

of the republicans have been coming, especially from the west. Rumors that the people were getting interested in the democratic line of talk multiplied and, it is said, began to reach the President in a way to attract his attention. He has talked within a day or two to all the republican leaders, and is said to have expressed the opinion that a more vigorous debate on the part of the republicans was necessary.

There is no disguising the fact that the democrats are very much elated over the progress of their campaign in the Senate with respect to this bill. They claim that they have forced the republicans into caus-ing publicity of the Philippine situation; gone grudgingly, under protest, into all the inquiries. "We smoked them out." will be the democratic cry on the stump this fall.

The President's Course.

No such allegation can be made against the President's course. He has anticipated action, and has taken the initiative in causing investigation of charges of mis-

conduct against the army. It is said that the President thinks that assertions made on the floor of the Senate should not be permitted to pass unrefuted, and that the leaders in the Senate are now of the same mind. Some of them have been of that opinion for quite a while, but they

were not in charge of the mill. It is evident that the democrats will make the Philippine situation prominent in the campaign for Congress. Their object in "exposing" the alleged mal-administration of the military government of the Philip-pines will be to hold up the reported abuses as a natural feature of "imperialism." The aim of the republicans henceforth will be to take the stuffing out of that straw man.

PERSONAL TAX MATTER.

Senate Will Add Its Measure to the District Bill.

Various statements that have been made in the House respecting the failure of the Senate to act on a personal tax bill are not pleasant subjects for contemplation by many senators, especially those on the District committee, who for three months have been giving much work toward the framing of a personal tax law for the District It was about three months ago that the Senate began actively its work on the personal tax bill and three weeks ago it reported the bill to the Senate, since which time it has been on the calendar ready to be acted upon. Senators who advocated the passage of this bill claimed that it was conservative in its aim and without various objectionable features contained in the act of March 3, 1877. They expressed their belief that it was better legislation for the people of the District of Columbia than would be framed in the House if that body were to take the initiative in the enactment of such a law. After the bill was on the Senate calendar numerous amendments were suggested by senators and citizens of the District requested changes in the bill and asked for time to be heard on their suggestions. A joint resolution introduced in the committee to determine whether the United States had paid half of the expenses of the District since the organic act of 1878 was adopted by the Senate. Sena-tors who wished to have the personal tax bill passed found that these various amendments and suggestions for hearings were delaying action, and in the meantime Mr. Cannon took the matter up in the House with the purpose of securing a personal tax law on the District appropriation bill. That provision makes effective the law of March 3, 1877, but when the appropriation bill reaches the Senate it is likely that the personal tax bill now on the calendar of the Senate will be substituted for the House provision, though that measure may be modified before being used as an amendment to the appropriation bill. In that form the question will be thrown in conference for final adjustment.

MEXICO REFUSES.

Will Not Give Up Kratz as an Act of Comity. The State Department has been notified

that the Mexican government has finally refused the application of the United States government for the surrender of Charles Kratz, ex-councilman of St. Louis, charged with bribery. The man has been held under arrest at Guanajara, the Mexican government having consented to his provisional detention for eight days pending consideration of the request. The extradition treaty with Mexico makes no provision for extradition on account of bribery, so the governor of Missouri urged that the applica-tion for the man's surrender be based on an appeal to Mexican comity. The Mexican government has warrant of law for surren-dering a fugitive under these conditions, providing the other nation agrees to recip rocate, which is said to be impossible i the case of the United States. Then an effort was made to secure the prosecution of Kratz in Mexico, but without avail, and under the decision fust announced the man will be discharged and go unpunished.

COMMITTEE WILL NOT ASK FOR

General MacArthur was interrogated to

The general had referred to the advantage of implanting republican institutions Mr. Culberson asked if the Declaration of

tutions whole constitutional history of the country, with the preceding English history, together with the Declaration of Independ-

ciples of republican institutions—free speech, free press, self-government, trial by jury, etc.—and asked how far these had been

as an incident to war. This led to a discussion of whether war was in existence. General MacArthur insisted that there had been a great upheaval and the ground swell was still apparent, some of the incidents of war continuing

the bill of rights, his questions seeking to develop that the fundamental rights had General MacArthur maintained, however,

Mr. Cuiberson drew attention to General MacArthur's prohibition of slavery and ask-ed if slavery did not in reality exist.

deplorable, but the system was so loose that some of the dattos were voluntarily manumitting their slaves.
Senator Patterson questioned General MacArthur as to his preventing Paterno

Paterno had suggested a small Filipino flag be used as well as the United States flag. At the conclusion of his evidence General MacArthur was excused from further attendance

The committee then held an executive session.